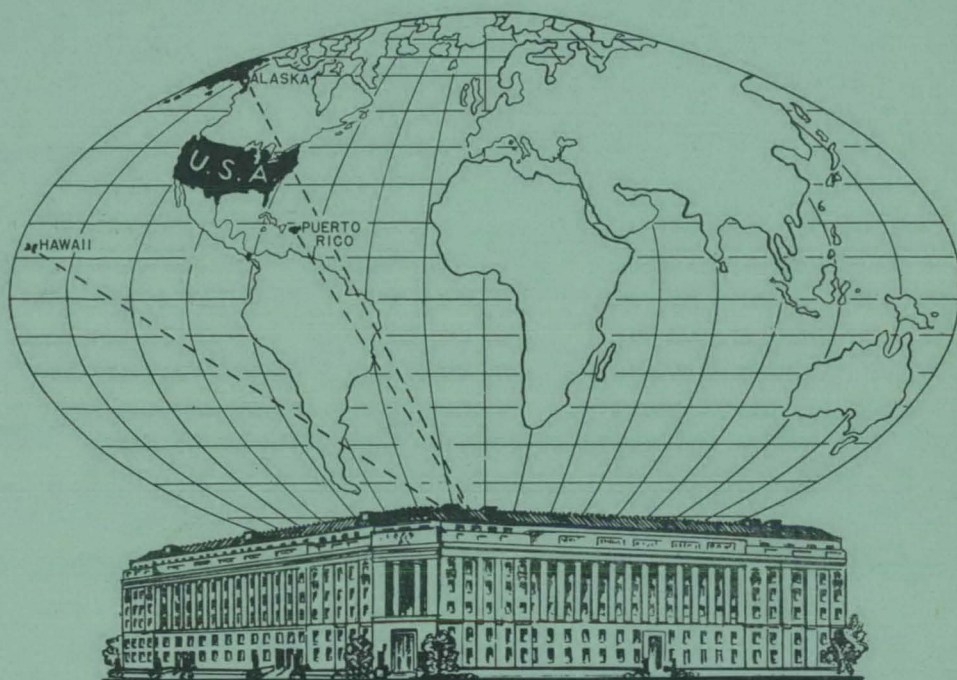


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1941

October



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 10

No. 10

Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department Of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

The following list indicates some of the major violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction:-

- Espionage, Sabotage, Violations of the Neutrality Act and similar matters related to Internal Security
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
- Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
- National Bankruptcy Act
- Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
- White Slave Traffic Act
- Impersonation of Government Officials
- Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
- Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
- Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnapped
- Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
- Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
- Antitrust Laws
- Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Loan and Savings Institutions
- National Bank and Federal Reserve Act Violations, such as embezzlement, abstraction or misapplication of funds
- Crimes on any kind of Government reservation, including Indian Reservations or in any Government building or other Government property
- Neutrality violations, including the shipment of arms to friendly nations
- Frauds against the Government
- Crimes in connection with the Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions
- Perjury, embezzlement, or bribery in connection with Federal Statutes or officials
- Crimes on the high seas
- Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute
- The location of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal Laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

The Bureau does not have investigative jurisdiction over the violations of Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs, Immigration, or Postal Laws, except where the mail is used to extort something of value under threat of violence.

Law enforcement officials possessing information concerning violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction are requested to promptly forward the same to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. The address of each field division of this Bureau appears on the inside back cover of this bulletin. Government Rate Collect telegrams or telephone calls will be accepted if information indicates that immediate action is necessary.

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

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NO. 10

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued monthly to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein are of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice each month. Its material is compiled for the assistance of all Law Enforcement Officials and is a current catalogue of continuous reference for the Law Enforcement Officers of the Nation.

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

During the past decade law enforcement has been recognized in its true light -- as an honored profession. Respect for our profession and confidence in our ability as officers of the law have increased along with the growth of our responsibilities. There has been, however, a corresponding lack of increase in police personnel, and this has placed a tremendous burden upon every police officer.

If we are to meet and solve the various problems which would inevitably confront us during a wartime emergency steps must be taken immediately to insure preparedness for any eventuality. Difficulties pertaining to administration and personnel must be worked out. Air raid precautions, convoying of troops through cities, rerouting of traffic lanes, provisions for air raid shelters, and the enforcement of blackout requirements are but a few of the problems police officials must face and solve in wartime.

Civilians naturally turn to police for protection in wartime. The policeman is the home guard soldier. During the present devastating conflict, civilians have suffered equally with the armed forces. They have sacrificed their time, effort, and resources to keep the soldiers fighting at the front and, in addition, the civilians have taken the brunt of enemy air raids. The citizens of the overrun countries have truly become slaves of the invading hordes. These things must not happen in America and will not if we are prepared.

I want to take this opportunity to again urge every law enforcement official to send the National Police Academy graduates in his organization to the FBI NPA Retraining Session to be held in Washington, D. C., October 6 to 11, 1941, so those graduates can receive and pass on to fellow officers the benefit of the observations made in England during the past winter by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I feel that the training they will receive on civilian defense, air raid precautions, and the other numerous topics to be discussed in connection with National Defense will prove of utmost interest and value to police officers throughout the country.

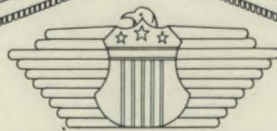
J. Edgar Hoover

Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

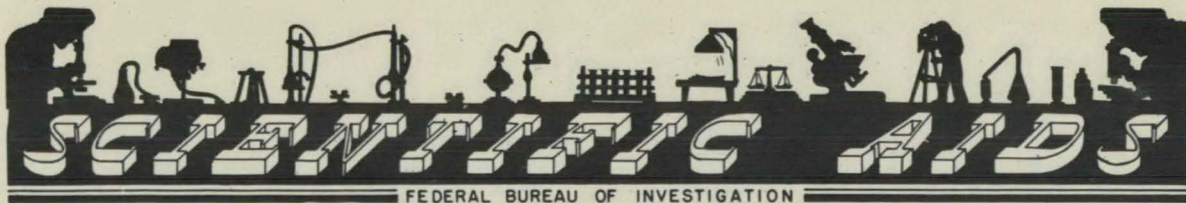


John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HUMBLY RECOGNIZING THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME, I DO VOW THAT I SHALL ALWAYS CONSIDER THE HIGH CALLING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TO BE AN HONORABLE PROFESSION, THE DUTIES OF WHICH ARE RECOGNIZED BY ME AS BOTH AN ART AND A SCIENCE. I RECOGNIZE FULLY MY RESPONSIBILITIES TO DEFEND THE RIGHT, TO PROTECT THE WEAK, TO AID THE DISTRESSED, AND TO UPHOLD THE LAW IN PUBLIC DUTY AND IN PRIVATE LIVING. I ACCEPT THE OBLIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH MY ASSIGNMENTS TO REPORT FACTS AND TO TESTIFY WITHOUT BIAS OR DISPLAY OF EMOTION, AND TO CONSIDER THE INFORMATION, COMING TO MY KNOWLEDGE BY VIRTUE OF MY POSITION, AS A SACRED TRUST, TO BE USED SOLELY FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES. TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES ENTRUSTED TO ME OF SEEKING TO PREVENT CRIME, OF FINDING THE FACTS OF LAW VIOLATIONS AND OF APPREHENDING FUGITIVES AND CRIMINALS, I SHALL GIVE MY LOYAL AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AND SHALL ALWAYS BE EQUALLY ALERT IN STRIVING TO ACQUIT THE INNOCENT AND TO CONVICT THE GUILTY. IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES AND ASSIGNMENTS, I SHALL NOT ENGAGE IN UNLAWFUL AND UNETHICAL PRACTICES BUT SHALL PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF MY OFFICE WITHOUT FEAR, WITHOUT FAVOR, AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE. AT NO TIME SHALL I DISCLOSE TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON ANY FACT, TESTIMONY, OR INFORMATION IN ANY PENDING MATTER COMING TO MY OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE WHICH MAY BE CALCULATED TO PREJUDICE THE MINDS OF EXISTING OR PROSPECTIVE JUDICIAL BODIES EITHER TO FAVOR OR TO DISFAVOR ANY PERSON OR ISSUE. WHILE OCCUPYING THE STATUS OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OR AT ANY OTHER TIME SUBSEQUENT THERETO, I SHALL NOT SEEK TO BENEFIT PERSONALLY BECAUSE OF MY KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONFIDENTIAL MATTER WHICH HAS COME TO MY ATTENTION. I AM AWARE OF THE SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITIES OF MY OFFICE AND IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MY DUTIES I SHALL, AS A MINISTER, SEEK TO SUPPLY COMFORT, ADVICE AND AID TO THOSE WHO MAY BE IN NEED OF SUCH BENEFITS; AS A SOLDIER, I SHALL WAGE VIGOROUS WARFARE AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF MY COUNTRY, OF ITS LAWS, AND OF ITS PRINCIPLES; AND AS A PHYSICIAN, I SHALL SEEK TO ELIMINATE THE CRIMINAL PARASITE WHICH PREYS UPON OUR SOCIAL ORDER AND TO STRENGTHEN THE LAWFUL PROCESSES OF OUR BODY POLITIC. I SHALL STRIVE TO BE BOTH A TEACHER AND A PUPIL IN THE ART AND SCIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. AS A LAWYER, I SHALL ACQUIRE DUE KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAWS OF MY DOMAIN AND SEEK TO PRESERVE AND MAINTAIN THE MAJESTY AND DIGNITY OF THE LAW; AS A SCIENTIST IT WILL BE MY ENDEAVOR TO LEARN ALL PERTINENT TRUTH ABOUT ACCUSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS WHICH COME TO MY LAWFUL KNOWLEDGE; AS AN ARTIST, I SHALL SEEK TO USE MY SKILL FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING EACH ASSIGNMENT A MASTERPIECE; AS A NEIGHBOR, I SHALL BEAR AN ATTITUDE OF TRUE FRIENDSHIP AND COURTEOUS RESPECT TO ALL CITIZENS; AND AS AN OFFICER, I SHALL ALWAYS BE LOYAL TO MY DUTY, MY ORGANIZATION, AND MY COUNTRY. I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC; I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE SAME, AND WILL CONSTANTLY STRIVE TO COOPERATE WITH AND PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN ALL REGULARLY CONSTITUTED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND OFFICERS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND OBLIGATION.



THE SPECTROGRAPH IN CRIME DETECTION

The spectrograph is rapidly gaining recognition as a valuable piece of scientific equipment in analytical and criminological laboratories. Law enforcement agencies throughout the United States are becoming more conscious of the value of small bits of evidence found during the course of their investigations of crimes for the assistance such evidence might be in the solution of their cases. No clue, regardless of how small it is or how insignificant it appears, should ever be overlooked in the investigation of a crime.

For some years the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has employed the spectrograph as a laboratory tool in the examination of cases involving evidence which generally is too small for



Illustration 1

Spectrographic Equipment in the Technical Laboratory

adequate chemical examination. The spectrograph has also been found to be of assistance in corroborating the results of the examinations obtained by other independent examiners in the Laboratory.

As the FBI has found that a number of law enforcement agencies are not aware of the value the spectrograph might be to them in analyzing evidence, it desires to assist such agencies to a clearer understanding of the types of cases handled and the type of evidence which can be subjected to spectrographic analysis.

Advantages to be gained through the use of spectrographic methods of analyses are numerous, and one of the main advantages of this method is that analyses can be made with very minute particles of evidence.

An obvious advantageous characteristic of spectrographic methods is their extreme sensitiveness. In many instances the amount of material available for examination is too small to permit a chemical analysis yet is quite sufficient in quantity for a spectrographic analysis.

A fleck of paint no larger than the head of a common pin will often suffice to reveal in the spectrum all the essential components of the substance in question.

Laboratory technicians have for years been faced with the need of retaining evidence for presentation in the courtroom and the need for that same evidence for analytical purposes. This has on occasions proved an acute problem. The spectrograph is the answer to this problem.

The amount of material necessary for a spectrographic examination is small and oftentimes a considerable portion of the specimen submitted will be returned to the contributor for evidence in the courtroom during the trial. Because of the sensitiveness of spectrographic methods, the Bureau's spectrographers are able to examine and analyze tiny fragments of evidence and in most cases return the major portion of the material to the contributor.

Another outstanding characteristic of spectrographic analysis, is the speed with which the examinations may be made. For example, two paint samples that may be involved in a hit-and-run case can be examined on the spectrograph and the answer wired to the contributor within one or two hours of the receipt of the evidence depending upon the condition of the specimens when received in the Technical Laboratory. In some instances it is possible to verify the presence or absence of a particular element in a substance within a period of fifteen or twenty minutes.

What types of evidence can be handled spectrographically? To answer that question one has but to look at the list of cases which have been examined in the spectrographic section of the Technical Laboratory

during the past few years. Paint comparisons are among the most common and generally arise in connection with hit-and-run cases.

One of the most interesting cases which the Technical Laboratory has received and one which illustrates the value of the spectrograph in scientific crime detection in connection with hit-and-run cases was submitted to the Laboratory by the Police Department of Virginia Beach, Virginia. In this instance the victim was struck and instantly killed by an automobile while riding his bicycle. The automobile sped away from the scene of the accident without the identity of the driver being known but the Police of Virginia Beach conducted an intensive investigation of the accident and by diligent inquiry and patient search finally located a 1935 model Ford automobile which seemed to be the likely death car.

The driver of the suspected automobile admitted that he had been driving the Ford car but the police were fearful that he might change his story when arraigned in court so they examined the suspected automobile for any evidence which would substantiate their belief that this was the car that actually struck the victim.

When the police first investigated the accident, they removed from the bicycle some fresh scrapings of paint which appeared to have been left by the automobile which struck the victim. Upon examination of the suspected car they noticed a section of one fender which appeared to be scratched and marked as if it had recently been in contact with some object. The police removed from the car in the vicinity of these markings a portion of the paint of the fender consisting of an upper coat of dark green paint and an under coat of a lighter green. These specimens, together with the scrapings from the bicycle, were submitted to the Technical Laboratory and the request was made to ascertain if they were the same.

Upon being received in the Laboratory, the two specimens were prepared for analysis and it was seen from a microscopic examination that these two paints were the same in their layer structure. The paint removed from the bicycle consisted of two layers of paint, an upper coat of dark green and an under coat of light green. This combination was exactly the same as the paint removed from the fender of the suspected automobile. In addition, the specimen of paint removed from the bicycle was badly crushed as if it had recently been in violent contact such as would be the case when the fender had struck the bicycle.

To provide even more conclusive evidence that these paints were the same, they were submitted to a spectrographic examination which showed them to contain exactly the same number of elements and in approximately the same proportions, adding further evidence to the contention of the police that the paint removed from the bicycle was the same as that on the car driven by the suspect.

Subsequent to the findings of the Laboratory, the suspect was arraigned in court, convicted of manslaughter and being a hit-and-run driver, and was sentenced to serve ten years in the penitentiary, the court

imposing a five-year sentence on each one of the charges.

The spectrograph has also been of great value in cases involving the detection of foreign materials in the cutting and sawing edges of instruments such as knives, saws, hacksaws, and bits which are suspected of having been used in committing crimes in which cutting or sawing operations were used. Many of these cases arise in connection with robberies in banks, the rifling of safes and the cutting or sawing of lead seals on shipments of freight.

A typical case of this type in which the spectrograph proved of invaluable assistance was one submitted to the Technical Laboratory of the FBI by the police of Radnor Township, Pennsylvania. During their investigation of a burglary the officers had observed that the burglar had cut the telephone conductor cord in the home of the victim to prevent the spreading of alarm. Searching the person of a suspect they found a pocket knife which they transmitted together with the cut telephone cord to the FBI's Technical Laboratory in Washington with a request to determine if that knife was the one used in the cutting of the wire.

By means of spectrographic analysis conducted on the blade of the suspected knife, traces of copper and tin were found on the cutting edge which traces appeared in approximately the same proportions as the copper and tin making up the bronze alloy of the wire itself. The presence of these metals was established conclusively in spite of the fact that they appeared in such small quantities that they were not recognizable to the naked eye.

When the burglar was brought to trial the testimony of the expert spectrographer was requested by the prosecutor in order to corroborate the general circumstantial evidence which had been obtained. The examining technician testified and at the conclusion of the trial the jury convicted the defendant. He was sentenced to serve from five to ten years in the penitentiary and was fined \$100.00 costs in addition.

In connection with the submission of evidence of the type just mentioned, precaution should be used to isolate any instruments suspected of having been used, and to avoid any possible contamination or loss of the small bits of evidence by contact with outside objects.

The spectrograph has further been utilized to examine the small flakes of paint which oftentimes remain on a burglar tool such as a crowbar, jimmy, or similar device. A case illustrating the use of the spectrograph in connection with this type of examination was one which was submitted to the Technical Laboratory of the FBI by the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Police Department in connection with the jimmying of a door in a burglary case.

In this instance, a tire tool with red paint on one end and a sample of red paint taken from the door that had been jimmied were submitted to the Technical Laboratory with the request that the laboratory experts determine if the composition of these two samples of paint was the same.

The ordinary examinations were conducted in the Technical Laboratory and it was ascertained that the paint appearing on the tire tool contained paints of three different colors, namely, red, white and light lavender. A similar examination of the paint removed from the door that had been jimmied revealed the presence of the same three colors of paints.

In order to be more conclusive the Laboratory experts then subjected each sample to a spectrographic analysis by means of which it was possible to identify, as to kind, each metallic constituent present in each sample.

From an examination of the evidence obtained, the technician was able to state that all of the elements found in the paints of the tire tool were also found to be present in the paint removed from the door. When a report to this effect was directed to the Captain of Detectives of the Harrisburg Police Department that Department immediately requested the expert who had made the examination in this case to offer testimony when the matter was brought to trial.

Before the trial of the case, the defendant stated to the local officers that he knew nothing of the burglary under investigation. The Bureau's spectrographer appeared before the Grand Jury who heard his testimony and immediately returned a true bill of indictment against the defendant. After the Grand Jury had returned a true bill, however, the defendant changed his plea to guilty. Notwithstanding the plea of guilty the Judge elected to hear the Commonwealth's evidence in this case and the Laboratory expert was called to the stand to testify, and by means of a photographic enlargement of the original spectrogram he was able to explain to the court and jury this relatively new phase of scientific detection of crime and the manner in which it is presented. At the conclusion of the testimony the Judge imposed a fine of \$100.00 and sentenced the defendant to the penitentiary to serve a term of from one to two years.

The spectrograph has been used in a great number of cases involving bank and safe robberies in which portions of the metal comprising the knob and dials, for example, may have been deposited on the drills or hammers used in knocking off the dial. Fragments of fire-proofing material removed from a drill can also be compared with similar material used as a lining in a safe.

In view of the present national emergency the adaptation of the spectrograph to the analysis of minute bits of residue in connection with bomb explosions is of interest. In one case handled by the spectrographic section of the Technical Laboratory during the past year a tiny fragment of a fulminate of mercury cap was identified with caps of a known manufacture.

In sabotage cases where metals have been added or have been introduced into the various machines it is possible by spectrographic analysis to analyze these extraneous materials and a definite clue as to the source of these foreign objects can often be obtained.

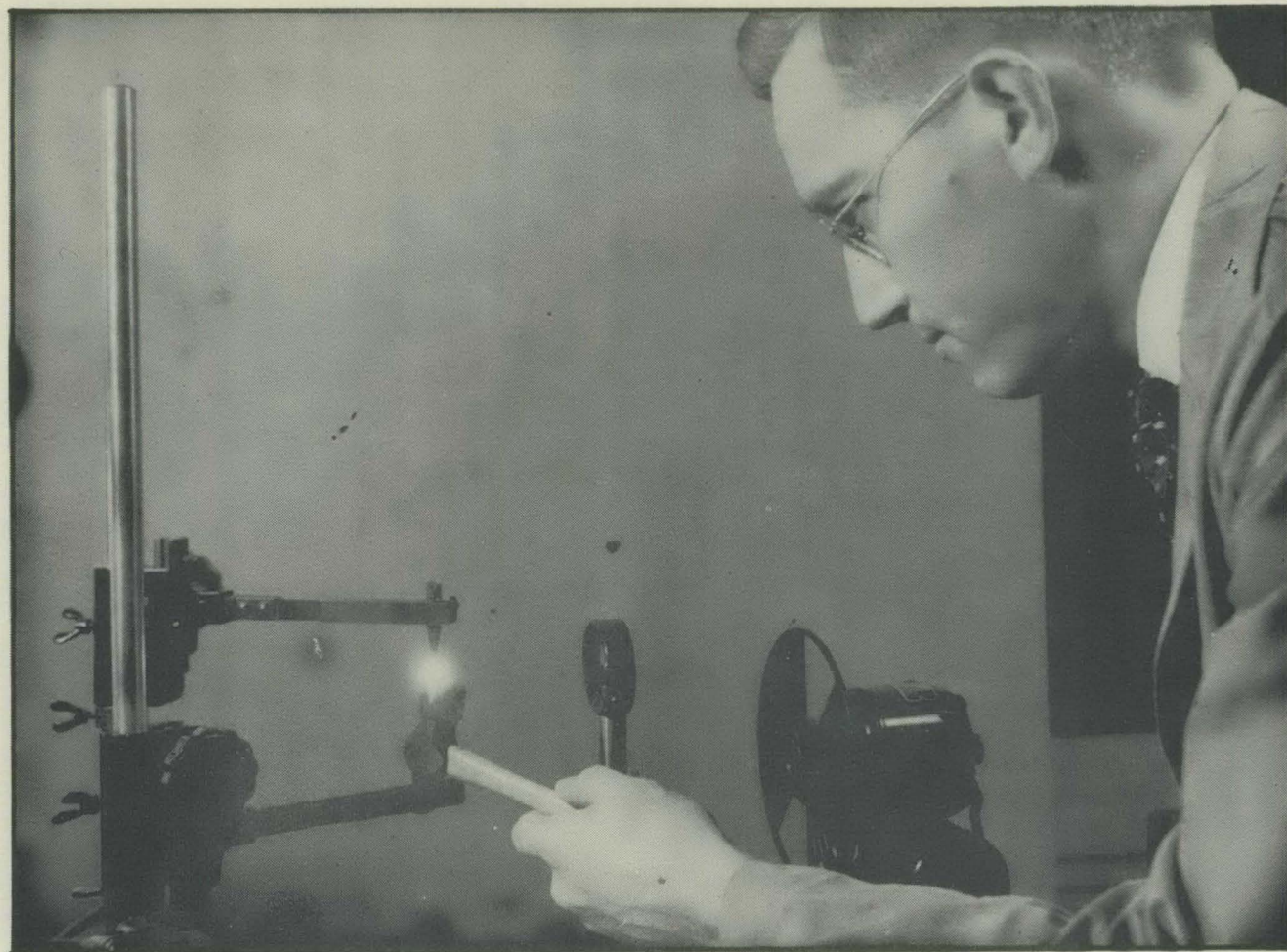


Illustration 2

Metal Being Burned in Arc of Spectrograph, Technical Laboratory, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice

The analysis of glass fragments and their comparison with known specimens of glass will often assist materially when the fragments are too small for adequate examination and comparison by other means. This method of examination will be found to be of assistance in many instances where tiny fragments of glass are found on the highway at the scene of an accident and known glass will be obtained at a later time from a suspected automobile.

In one instance some tiny fragments of glass were found on the highway at the scene of an accident which had apparently come from the headlight of an automobile. Considerable time elapsed between the time of the findings of these fragments and the location of the suspected automobile during which time a new lens had been placed in the headlamp of the suspected automobile.

In this instance, however, the new lens was removed and in the process a small fragment of the original lens was shaken loose which, upon spectrographic comparison with the fragment found at the scene of the crime, revealed these two fragments to be similar in composition. In addition, by fitting the two specimens together it was possible to show that they were at one time one and the same glass.

The spectrograph has always played an important part in the analysis of metals where it is required to know whether or not the specimens could have originated from the same source.

This is particularly important in sabotage cases where it is necessary to determine whether metals recovered from machinery could have resulted from normal wear of the machinery or whether they are absolutely foreign to it.

In one instance in connection with an investigation of the attempted sabotage of a plant, it was shown by spectrographic analysis that the material found in the machinery was absolutely foreign to it and could not have possibly originated in any way from a natural wear of the moving parts.

This method of analysis can also be applied successfully in instances when tiny shavings or fragments of metal have become attached to the clothing of the suspect. In one case of theft of copper ingots from a warehouse, the police recovered from the person of a suspect a glove which had become impregnated with particles of metal which appeared to be similar to that comprising the ingots. The glove was submitted to the Laboratory together with a known specimen of the ingot and by appropriate spectrographic examination it was shown that the metal on the glove and that comprising the ingot had the same composition.

This method could be extended also to instances where tiny shavings or borings from safes have become attached to clothing when the boring or cutting operations involved in the opening of the safe have resulted in the production of these shavings or cuttings.

In addition to the above enumerated uses of the spectrograph, it can be used in a variety of other types of cases. It can be used to detect the presence of metallic poisons in foods when such poisons are present in extremely small amounts. Analyses of gun residues have also been made by spectrographic methods and in some instances it has been possible to show that a lead bullet has been fired in a gun and in other instances that a certain barium primer was used rather than one of fulminate of mercury. The possibilities for the use of a spectrograph in connection with the analysis of metals are legion and it is hoped, as the knowledge and value of this instrument increases, that even more assistance may be rendered law enforcement agencies.



Illustration 3

**Technician Reading a Spectrographic Plate on the
Comparator-Densitometer**

In cases involving evidence which is to be examined spectrographically the greatest care should be exercised to prevent contamination of the evidence. The spectrograph is an extremely sensitive instrument and will reflect impurities in the amount of less than one milligram, consequently extraneous materials should never be permitted to come in contact with the evidence. In cases involving paint comparisons the substances to be examined should be carefully scraped from the object in

question, placed in small boxes or close-grained papers, sealed and appropriately labeled. This method should be followed for all similar specimens wherever possible and every precaution should be exercised to see that none of the evidence will be lost while in transit to the FBI's Technical Laboratory. Where cutting instruments are being transmitted, the edges which are desired to be examined should be carefully covered and every precaution should be taken by careful packing to prevent dislodgment of any particles of metal.

At the present time it is possible by means of spectrographic examination to identify approximately seventy elements principally those of metallic constituency. With the aid of the comparator-densitometer it is possible to investigate each substance qualitatively and quantitatively and estimate just how much of each element is present in the specimen.

This is of particular value in cases where metals are shown to be similar in general composition yet the quantity of certain elements present must be determined to ascertain whether or not they could have come from the same source. Such is the case in low carbon steels which can often be differentiated on the basis of their silicon or manganese content. The qualitative identification of elements present in the substance and the estimated quantitative determination of the elements present can be carried out on the same plate with the spectrographic equipment mentioned.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Evidence in Poison Cases

It is absolutely necessary that proper care be exercised in packing the vital organs being submitted to the FBI Technical Laboratory for poison analysis. In a recent case received from a county coroner the toxicological specimens consisting of the stomach and stomach contents, together with the liver and kidneys of the deceased, were properly placed in separate glass jars when shipped to the Laboratory in Washington. However, the jars selected had metal tops which is sufficient to interfere with a proper Laboratory analysis for metallic poisons. When evidence of this type is packed for shipping it should be placed, if possible, in glass-topped jars or some other non-metallic container.



DUTIES OF POLICE IN NATIONAL EMERGENCIES*

Consistent with the long established policies of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, representatives of the FBI were sent to England during the past year to study various internal security and national defense measures taken by law enforcement officers during a wartime emergency. The logical nature of such an assignment is clearly demonstrated when it is recalled that the Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as a clearing house for information and services for law enforcement officers throughout the United States.

These clearing house functions are demonstrated in the functioning of the Fingerprint Identification Division of the Bureau in Washington, which is the national clearing house and the largest depository of criminal records based on fingerprints in the world. It is further demonstrated in the fact that the FBI Technical Laboratory was established, not only to serve the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but, also to serve without cost, the regularly constituted law enforcement agencies of the Nation in any crime detection problem which requires scientific study.

A number of years ago, there was established as a part of the FBI, the clearing house and central headquarters of the Nation, the Uniform Crime Reporting system, which receives, tabulates, records and publishes statistics showing the extent, the trend and the fluctuation of crime as reported by police agencies of the country. The training school facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were made available for law enforcement officers of municipalities, counties and states with the organization of the FBI National Police Academy and the expansion, through its services, of local, zone and state police training schools throughout

*This is Part 3 of a series of articles which began in the July, 1941, issue of this Bulletin relative to data collected and compiled by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the time they were assigned as observers in England to study the many problems vital to National Defense under wartime conditions. This study was made primarily for the benefit of American law enforcement officers in order that law enforcement in America might be prepared for any eventuality that the unlimited National Emergency might bring about.

the Nation. Through the Academy, a police department, sheriff's office or state police agency is given an opportunity to designate a representative to take, without cost, a course of training in Washington and then return to his own department better equipped to conduct training schools for the benefit of the personnel of the organization represented.

These clearing house functions and these Nation-wide services to law enforcement, rendered without cost to the police forces of the Nation, have been functioning for a number of years. It was entirely logical, therefore, in September, 1939, for the President of the United States to designate the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the coordinating agency in handling matters of counterespionage, countersabotage, neutrality law violations, subversive activities and the investigative and enforcement problems relating to internal security and national defense. At the same time, the President called upon all local, county and state law enforcing officers to report any information relating to these types of internal security violations to the nearest representative of the FBI, so that the information could be coordinated, correlated and handled in a manner consistent with the necessity of national policy and national security.

Based upon the President's Directives, there was established the FBI Law Enforcement Officers Mobilization Plan for National Defense, which has now been in operation for many months and is functioning on a friendly, cooperative basis.

Consistent with the President's instructions, the various police forces of the Nation and the representatives of the FBI are working together in the interest of our national welfare. Arrangements have been completed and the operations are functioning smoothly whereby many investigations are being assigned to and handled by local police departments. Reports prepared by such agencies are submitted to a nearby FBI Field Office.

For the purpose of providing an opportunity for an exchange of ideas and for the further purpose of maintaining this FBI Law Enforcement Officers Mobilization Plan for National Defense on a smooth, workable basis, quarterly conferences of police officials are held in every section of the United States and thousands of police executives and members of their staffs are meeting with the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at these conferences. Thus, this Mobilization Plan has developed into a live, smooth-running, valuable enterprise, which makes law enforcement not only the peacetime army of the land but a vital and important factor, already established on a working basis for the defense of our Nation, in the event the emergency should become even more acute.

Because of these clearing house and national defense functions, representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were designated to go to England and study at first hand the problems which were arising during the wartime emergency and learn how these problems were being met. So well founded were the methods of handling the internal security and national

defense problems in the United States by the FBI, that, as a result of these extensive studies in England, it was unnecessary to change any major policy as a result of the findings. Much information, however, which is believed to be of value concerning the functions of the police services in wartime was obtained and this information is being made available to the law enforcement officers of the Nation for their observation and information, in order that they can make their own plans, consistent with the needs in their own localities to prepare for emergency action should it become necessary. Although the information furnished is furnished without suggestion, the experiences of the English law enforcing officers naturally suggest a logical scheme of planning for a time when the dangers of armed conflict may seem even remotely possible.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the Metropolitan Police Department at London where air raids have been more frequent than elsewhere, two telephone exchanges are maintained in the headquarters building. The first one is maintained in a sub-basement of the building which has steel reinforcements in its ceiling and this is the normal, regular exchange used for peacetime communications connecting all offices, all divisions, and all stations (precincts). In addition, sixty feet under ground in a specially protected steel and concrete reinforced room has been built a supplemental emergency switchboard which is a duplicate of the switchboard in the sub-basement. In the event a high explosive bomb of the heaviest weight should damage or impair the first switchboard it would then be possible to carry on normal communications with proper sets of wires and cables already installed deep under ground throughout the metropolitan area which are connected with the secondary or alternative emergency switchboard.

In addition, all police stations and all the principal offices of the headquarters building and all divisional and precinct stations have direct telephone connections with a telephone exchange switchboard stationed outside the metropolitan area of London which would permit telephonic communications in the event the first two switchboards were damaged or destroyed. Four additional exchanges have been established in other sections of the city for police use in case of emergency.

In addition, there are direct telephone lines running from the headquarters of the police department to all divisions, station, or precinct headquarters.

In addition to this, even during peacetime there is a teleprinting (similar to the teletypewriter) system of communication between police headquarters and all divisions and precincts. Originally, these teleprinter connecting lines ran in a single cable, but since the war emergency they have been rerouted so that they now run in a cable containing only one line so that if one cable is damaged, it does not interfere with the teleprinting communication system between other stations. In each division headquarters, which includes several precincts, there are two exchanges one of which is deep underground which connects with the various precincts and

substations. In the various substations there are two telephone exchanges similarly situated which connect with various patrol boxes on police posts.

Connecting all police establishments, that is, the headquarters, divisions, stations, and substations, there is a wireless (radio) communications system. This wireless radio system is a medium frequency wireless telegraphy communication method with the main transmitters twelve miles outside of the city of London. These telegraph sets are normally connected by wires but in the event they are broken, a turn of the switch will permit them to be operated by wireless. There are seven reserve channels, transmitters and antennae for alternate set-ups to operate these wireless sets.

The emergency main transmitter is located at Scotland Yard with the antenna over the headquarters building. There is a subsidiary channel for official government code or cipher messages to connect with headquarters of Scotland Yard.

In addition, there is a radio telephony set-up from Scotland Yard to all divisions and subdivision stations. This is a two-way vocal radio communication. In London the Metropolitan Police Department has also established an advance headquarters establishment with a small switchboard and with duplicate telegraph, telephone, and wireless communications systems. If the headquarters of Scotland Yard should be destroyed the remaining personnel could go to the advanced headquarters and make use of the smaller establishment and the duplicate communicating systems. The Metropolitan Police Department of London has also established mobile wireless telegraph units which are sent out during air raids to maintain communications whenever lines are badly broken down and these mobile units may be used as emergency stationary units when necessary. For example, if some division headquarters is destroyed or incapacitated temporarily, as was done in connection with the Vine Street station, a mobile unit could drive up to that portion of the building that was still serviceable and serve as a communicating instrument for the station.

The radio communicative systems operate on $3\frac{1}{4}$ meter wave lengths, 200 watts power with an extreme range of twenty miles. During an air raid this wave length is used instead of the medium range as the Germans in the planes can intercept the messages during an air raid alarm and it will help them in their direction finding efforts. In any event the radio system is not used during an air raid except for communicating the most vital messages. The headquarters station only can use it two minutes out of each thirty minutes on the theory that during the two minute interval, the German planes are not likely to tune in on that particular station. The carrier is not kept open until ready for use. Otherwise, more police stations would likely be bombed. The filaments, however, are kept heated for instant use. When the Germans invaded some of the European countries, they passed bogus and spurious messages to civil and police authorities and in order to effect a cure for this, the British make use of a code word. All executive messages end with the code word

which is changed at least each twenty-four hours, and in the event of invasion, it would probably be changed hourly.

The following additional suggestions were made with reference to communications for and by police:

- a. Reduce telephone conversations to writing after the message is received when it is important.
- b. All telegrams should clear through the War Duty Officer and if the message does not relate to a war matter, he can route it to the proper division.
- c. The British classify all letters, memoranda, orders, and instructions and mark the classification on the communication and also on the envelope. These classifications are:
 - (1) "Most Immediate." This message will receive first or absolute priority.
 - (2) "Immediate." This message will receive second priority.
 - (3) "Important." This message will receive third priority.

"Most Immediate" and "Immediate" messages are transmitted only on orders of division chiefs or officers of higher rank.

- d. The police executive should arrange with the telephone company whereby "police priority" can be called for and expedite attention will be given to telephone calls. This system, however, should not be abused.
- e. Arrangements should be made when necessary for the possibility of delivering telegrams on a 24-hour basis.
- f. Code words and symbols should be arranged in advance of the actual war emergency. For example, instead of referring to a specific country, a figure is used. The figure 30 signifies a particular country and the figure 61 indicates another.

In addition to the police communications set-up, there is a Federal switchboard for communications between various important officials of the government, and ranking members of the Metropolitan Police Department at headquarters have telephones connected with the Federal switchboard.

DEDICATORY SERVICES
AT THE SHRINE
OF
AMERICA'S LIBERTY BELL
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Dedicatory services symbolizing the spirit of unity among all types of law enforcement officers held before the Liberty Bell in the Sacred Shrine of American Independence, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was the highlight of the Convention of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association held in Philadelphia, July 22 - 25, 1941.

The ceremony was symbolic of the high spirit of unity now existing among America's contemporary peace officers and serves as an excellent illustration of the determination of American law enforcement to re-dedicate itself to protecting the Internal Security of our great Nation.

On the third day of the Convention at 2:30 P.M., the entire membership of more than 250 Chiefs of Police attending the Convention, led by the Philadelphia Police Band of nearly 150 officers, met in Independence Hall back of the Liberty Bell for the dedicatory services. The invocation was delivered by Dr. J. A. MacCullum of Philadelphia, which was followed by a most important and deeply impressive part of the services - the laying of a wreath against the Liberty Bell by Mr. John F. Devine, President of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, and Mr. John F. Sears, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's Philadelphia Field Division. This wreath was placed in memory of the founders of our country.

This was followed by an address by Mr. John Sears which is quoted below:

We gather here to pay tribute to our heroes of the past who in this Hall decided problems of vital importance. May we, during our course of action, be guided by the wisdom and patriotism of those men. As law enforcement officers we well realize the gravity of the times and our responsibilities to the future. It is most timely and proper that we visit this historic National Shrine to rededicate ourselves to our oaths of office, and to our responsibilities to our fellow American police officers.

In this very Hall, so proudly termed the "Birthplace of the United States of America," there gathered that small band of courageous men representing a group of people small in number, but large in principles. Those men knew the ugliness of oppression. They realized the value of freedom. We are overcome with a feeling of reverence as we stand in this very Hall, where the thoughts contained in our Declaration of Independence were echoed and re-echoed. We enjoy a deeper sense of

patriotic responsibility as we reflect upon the struggles, the hardships, and the disappointments which our forefathers overcame to secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and for their posterity.

As we lay this wreath at this historic Liberty Bell, we cannot but reflect upon the joy, the happiness, the spirit of exultation which came to the first citizens of the United States when this Bell proudly pealed on July 8, 1776, proclaiming liberty to the people throughout the land.

This Nation, with so humble a beginning, has become the most powerful Nation throughout the world because our Constitution is founded upon the principles of righteousness and justice for all. With the methods of the totalitarian Nations seriously threatening our democratic way of life, we should remember that it is our duty to preserve these principles which our forefathers obtained through sacrifice and bloodshed. These principles of freedom of thought and freedom of action are threatened both from without and from within. Ours is the primary responsibility of safeguarding America within. "To preserve the domestic tranquility" well defines the sacred obligation of the American law enforcement officer. We must - we will - fulfill that obligation. We will meet our obligations to our offices and to our country in the same democratic manner, with the same patriotic spirit, which successfully prompted our Nation's heroes of yesterday. By preserving the principles of our democratic form of government we hold the light which will guide those oppressed people of the valiant democracies throughout their darkest night.

Throughout the world the people of the fallen democracies find encouragement in the principles of Government which were laid down in this very Hall. They have solace in the belief that the spirit of those men who gave us our Constitution will survive and live forever. We must keep that faith. This Liberty Bell is the symbol of hope throughout the entire world. Times may change and problems may be different - as different as they were when this Bell was first cast. Though the problems were constantly changing when this Bell was recast on two different occasions, the inscription --- "Proclaim Liberty through all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" -- remained unchanged throughout the process of making. We should not, because of different problems or changing times, forget the principles of Government laid down in this Hall.

Let us together with all the peace officers of America join in spirit with those barefoot, blood-stained, heroes of Valley Forge who stood guard at the last foothold of freedom and faced the wintry blasts without food, without clothing, without shelter, and who rose to glorious heights impelled by the spirit of Independence. Let us with humility and loyalty re-echo those words of tribute inscribed upon the weather-beaten rock of Valley Forge:

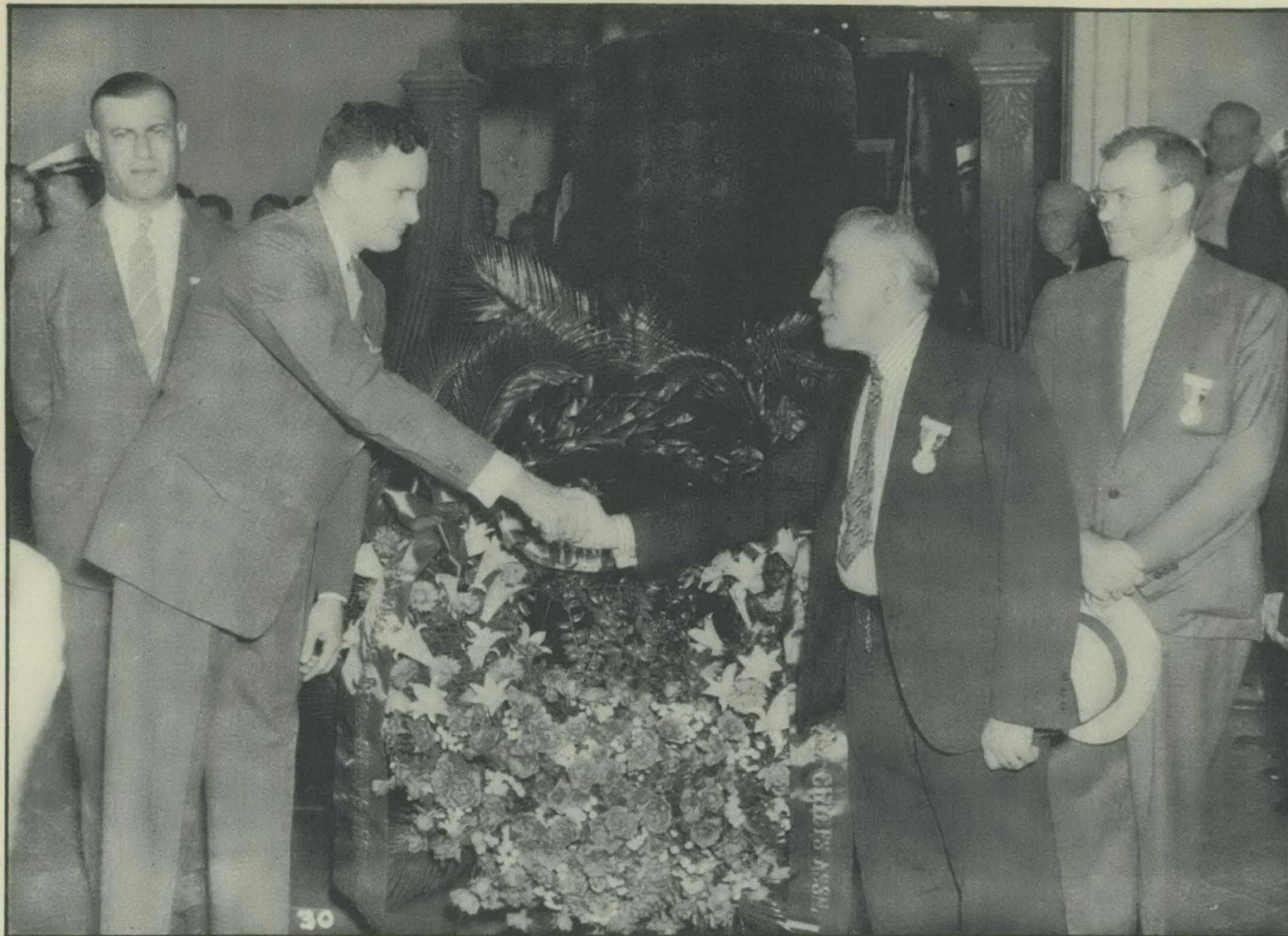
"And here in this place of sacrifice
In this vale of humiliation
In this valley of the shadow of that death out
of which the life of America rose regenerate
and free
Let us believe with an abiding faith
That to them Union will seem as dear and
Liberty as sweet and Progress as glorious
As they were to our fathers and are to you and me
And that the institutions which have made us
happy
Preserved by the virtue of our children
Shall bless the remotest generation of the time
to come."

Following Mr. Sears' address, all officers present led by Mr. John F. Devine avowed their continuing faith in America by taking the FBI Law Enforcement Officers Pledge. The program was completed with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner led by Miss Mary Benedict, an amateur singing star of Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

Upon the conclusion of the program Mr. John Devine, representing the State, County and Municipal Peace Officers of Pennsylvania joined hands in front of the Liberty Bell with Mr. John F. Sears, representing Federal Police Officers, as a symbol of unity and cooperation between all law enforcement officers in America. Following this all officers present proceeded from the rear of the Bell to the front and shook hands with a fellow officer to exemplify unity of purpose and unity of action.

Present at these services, which were arranged by Mr. Sam Segal, Superintendent of the Haverford, Pennsylvania, Township Police, and the Convention Committee were a number of prominent law enforcement officers, some of whom were:

Chief of Police Harry Carey, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
Colonel Lynn G. Adams, Commissioner, Pennsylvania Motor
Police, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
Superintendent of Police H. P. Sutton, Philadelphia Police Department.
Inspector E. P. Coffey, Chief, FBI Technical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.
Chief of Police Frank B. Titus, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.



Photograph* Showing from Left to Right: George Christoph, Chief of Police, Erie, Pennsylvania, President of Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, J. F. Sears, Special Agent in Charge, Philadelphia Field Division of FBI, joining hands with John F. Devine, Retiring President, Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association and Samuel W. Gearhart, Superintendent of Police, Lower Merion Township, Pennsylvania, standing directly behind Mr. Devine.

*This photograph was obtained from and published through the courtesy of Standard Photo Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



FBI NPA RETRAINING SESSION -- 1941

The FBI National Police Academy will hold its Annual Retraining School from October 6 through October 11, 1941, at Washington, D. C.

Only graduates of the Academy who are still engaged in law enforcement work for a Municipal, County or State Agency will be eligible to receive invitations, and those who attend may do so without cost.

The following program will be furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Investigative Policies in National Defense Investigations.

The Law Enforcement Officers' Mobilization Plan for National Defense.

Emergency Police Duties in Wartime, including police communications, enlistments, blackouts, wartime traffic, evacuation, protection of police facilities, conveying military units, and similar problems.

Police Problems in Relation to Air Raid Precautions, including protection against gas, training and equipment, bomb disposals, handling casualties, protection of property, looting, incident officers - illustrated by motion picture and lantern slides.

Preparation of Reports in National Defense Cases.

Investigative Methods in National Defense Cases, including procedures to be followed in investigating espionage, sabotage and related matters.

Recent Trends in Communism, Fascism and Nazism.

**FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
PROVES BENEFICIAL**

On March 27, 1941, a teletype notice was sent out by the White Plains, New York, Police Department, indicating that it had in custody one Charles Livingston, alias Bob Hudson, who was described as "white, forty-six years old, five feet seven and one-half inches, one hundred forty-four pounds, complexion fair, brown eyes and hair, slim build, place of birth - Michigan, and occupation - salesman."

Lieutenant James Romano of the North Pelham, New York, Police Department, a graduate of the National Police Academy, searched this information against his extensive wanted notice file and came to the conclusion that the subject held by the White Plains Police Department might possibly be identical with Nelson Edward Dakin, with aliases, who escaped from the State Penitentiary at Richmond, Virginia, on August 25, 1939, being incarcerated there to serve a five year sentence for housebreaking.

This wanted notice had been placed in the January, 1940, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and nothing had been heard of the subject until arrested by the Police Department of White Plains, New York.

A detective of the White Plains, New York, Police Department compared the finger impressions appearing in the file at Pelham with the impressions of the subject being held under the name of Livingston at White Plains, at which time it was determined that the prisoner was identical with Nelson Edward Dakin, wanted by the authorities of the Virginia State Penitentiary at Richmond, Virginia.

The subject has a very extensive criminal record beginning in 1928. Grand larceny, burglary, breaking and entering, larceny and house-breaking are among the charges reflected in his criminal history.

He was returned on April 28, 1941, to the State Penitentiary at Richmond, Virginia, to serve the remainder of his five year sentence. This identification can be attributed to the alertness of a FBI National Police Academy graduate and the services afforded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

This is another example of the value to police officers and police departments throughout the country of maintaining a wanted notice file of fugitives wanted by various police departments and government agencies who appear in the "Fugitives Wanted Insert" of this Bulletin each month.



RADIO -- THE MODERN POLICE AID*

by

JOHN GUINAN

Chief Operator, Station WMCN

Montgomery County, Norristown, Pennsylvania

The public thinks of police radio as a radio announcer sending a police car to a home where robbers are breaking in. This is, of course, one of radio's most important uses. Every month approximately 125 citizens in distress call the radio room in the Court House and request that police assistance be sent to their homes because of someone breaking in, or acting suspiciously or for some similar reason.

However, the greatest use of the Police Radio System in Montgomery County, operated by the District Attorney's Office, is to obtain unity of action and cooperation in all criminal cases between police departments and the District Attorney. Over 275 times a month, the radio is used to provide personal contacts between different police departments or the county detectives.

While the District Attorney is the responsible head of the County Police Radio System, the policies and details of operation are worked out mostly by the Radio Committee of the County Police Chiefs Association. The police departments of Montgomery County, working closely together daily on scores of cases through the county radio, provide what is believed to be a model of cooperation between all law enforcing agencies that is unique in Pennsylvania.

Frequently during the night, the police or citizens need to consult members of the District Attorney's Office on emergency matters. The county radio room in the District Attorney's Office specializes in providing such communication quickly.

3,100 MESSAGES A MONTH

On an average, every month the police of Montgomery County, through the aid given them by the county radio, recover 15 stolen cars,

*This article appeared in a recent publication of the Police Chiefs Association of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and is reprinted here with the permission of the author and through the courtesy of Lawrence H. Shores, Chief of Police, Willow Grove, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, who is President of the Police Chiefs Association of Montgomery County.

and apprehend 22 persons and recover stolen property to the value of \$8000. Most of the persons apprehended are missing persons, hit-and-run and drunken drivers, suspicious persons such as prowlers, et cetera. These figures are only for the cases where police radio has been the greatest factor; the total numbers of arrests per month and the value of recovered property per month made by the police departments of the county greatly exceed these figures. In an average month, the radio room in the Court House sends out 3,100 radio messages and receives over 1,200 telephone calls.

Since the county radio was inaugurated in June, 1938, over 74,000 messages have been sent over the radio. Of these 29,900 messages were of an emergency nature, 572 persons have been taken into custody by the police through its use, and stolen property to a total value of \$252,435 has been recovered. The county radio system has resulted in much closer contact and cooperation between the police departments and has provided a means whereby emergency information can be directed to the proper authorities in the county at any hour of the night or day. It has provided a central bureau, with files of wanted persons and wanted automobiles and police information available at all times to all police agencies.

When lightning, fires and unavoidable electrical breakdowns deprive whole communities and townships of electric light and power, thereby creating a serious emergency liable to greatly affect life and property, police radio directs five repair trucks of the Electric Company, equipped with police radio and on the road in all parts of the county. Auto accidents and storms sometimes cause dangerous high voltage wires to lie across the highway. In such cases the police use radio to summon additional help and to notify the electric repair trucks. About 20 messages of this nature are sent monthly.

POLICING THE HIGHWAYS

With broad, smooth, concrete roads extending for hundreds of miles in all directions through the country, and with greatly increased travel by autos, come crimes and dangerous conditions that were unheard of a few years ago. Among these are hit-and-run and drunken drivers, speeders and reckless drivers. A citizen observes one of these dangerous drivers and notifies the radio or the local police. The police car at that instant may be a mile or more distant on another highway, or at the other end of town. The radio broadcast immediately puts him in pursuit of the offender, thereby saving time and lost motion.

Every month the county radio sends about 50 messages to the 80 police cars in Montgomery County relative to persons traveling in autos and wanted by the police because of their criminal activities.

On an average of 45 times a month the radio is used to send police to the scene of auto accidents.

Two-way radio is used by the police to notify the Coroner in fatal accidents, to summon medical help or tow trucks to the scene of

accidents or to requisition equipment to recover the bodies of drowned persons, and to notify hospitals to send an ambulance and to notify the relatives of those involved in tragedies.

SUSPICIOUS CARS ON THE HIGHWAY

Another important use of police radio may be exemplified by the following case:

A police officer on patrol in a two-way car, sees a car acting suspiciously. He calls in to the radio room the description and license number of the car. Meanwhile he keeps the car in sight and follows it. The radio operator consults his list of stolen and wanted autos and notifies the officer if the car is wanted by any police department. If the car is not wanted, the operator looks up the registration of the owner in books published for police use and if the information is not in these books, he at once sends a teletype message to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Harrisburg, with a request for the wanted information. Thus the radio operator is able to furnish the patrolman in the car with complete information as to the identity of the car on the road, so that when the officer overtakes the car and asks to see the owner's cards he already knows what should be on them. About 50 teletypes per month are sent to Harrisburg for this purpose. Approximately 25 cars on the highway are identified by the police each month. A number of important arrests have been made by this method. Sometimes the offender escapes the police in the town where the crime was committed only to find the police of his home town fully informed, waiting for him at his home.

Police are often called to the scene of an accident or crime within 15 minutes. By two-way radio they send the results of their investigation to the radio operator for rebroadcasting to all cars. It has frequently happened that the escaping car was then passing along the same highway but five or ten miles further down and was apprehended by the police in that township.

When storms wash out roads, or snow blocks roads, the radio keeps the police department and the public informed of these conditions. Police departments forward their requests for snow plows to the Highway Departments through the county radio.

Youthful runaways, persons with mental illness who are missing, escaped inmates of mental institutions, of protectories and corrective schools account for 40 messages sent out by the radio every month. This is one of the most effective services rendered by police radio, for when such a person is missing usually there is no telling in what direction he will go, or where he will pop up next, yet through a general broadcast all police are prepared for his arrival and as soon as he shows himself in a town he is picked up and returned. Such persons are usually irresponsible and frequently inexperienced and unable to cope with life without someone's aid and shelter. Their prompt location and return prevents serious harm from befalling them.

STOLEN CARS

Although in Montgomery County on the average of about 23 cars are stolen every month, over 98 per cent of these cars are eventually recovered and only about 10 per cent of these cars are used in the commission of other crimes. In Philadelphia about 250 are stolen per month, and experience shows about 5 per cent of these come into Montgomery County. Of these 12 or 14 Philadelphia stolen cars that operate in Montgomery County every month, at least half of them are used for further criminal activities. A large proportion of the total Montgomery crime can be traced to these cars.

It is therefore essential for the proper control and checking of crime that the police departments of the county have some means of ascertaining whether a car acting suspiciously in their township or borough has been stolen anywhere in or near the county. The county radio listens in to the police broadcasts from Philadelphia and all nearby communities and makes a list of all automobiles wanted by the police. The county radio handles and files about 300 stolen car messages per month, not counting corrections, additions and recoveries.

TELETYPE

Persons are missing, automobiles are stolen, men are wanted for serious crimes, a police department in another State has apprehended a man and wants information about him from his home town in Montgomery County, or to find out if he has a criminal record in his home town; a Montgomery County police department wants the police of Atlantic City and New York City to make confidential checks at certain addresses to see if a particular party is engaged in criminal activity; for these and many other reasons police must send teletype messages all over the country.

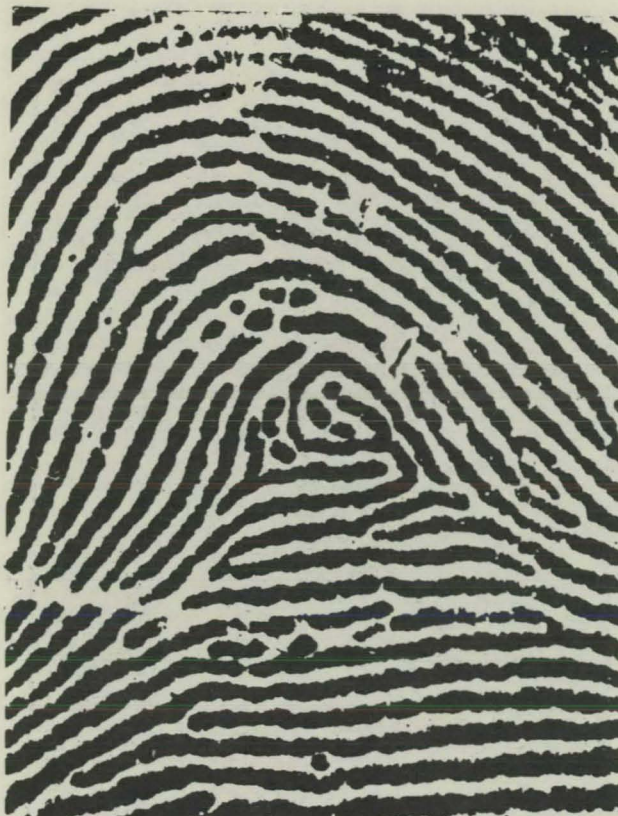
In nine of the large eastern States, a vast network of printing telegraph wires exists connecting hundreds of the large police departments. Often a message can be relayed by telephone or police messenger to a small town where the police department does not have a teletype, from the nearest large police department that does have a teletype. Routing messages properly through this vast network is the work of the radio operators at the Court House, upon whom the police departments call, when it is necessary to send a teletype message.

Over 2,000 teletype messages are received per month and about 125 teletype messages are sent from the radio room. About 65 messages are relayed from the teletype to other police departments.



A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern presented this month is similar to both the loop and the double loop types but is, in fact, a tented arch. It cannot be called a double loop because of the absence of a delta in front of the recurve to the right, and the definition requires two deltas. It cannot be called a loop because there is no ridge that enters upon one side of the impression, recurves, and terminates or tends to terminate upon the same side of the impression from which it entered.



This pattern, therefore, meets the requirements of neither of the above definitions, but does fulfill the requirements of the tented arch in that it possesses two of the characteristics of the loop (delta and ridge count), but lacks the third, the recurve. However, in the Bureau Technical Section, reference searches would be conducted as a double loop and as a loop.



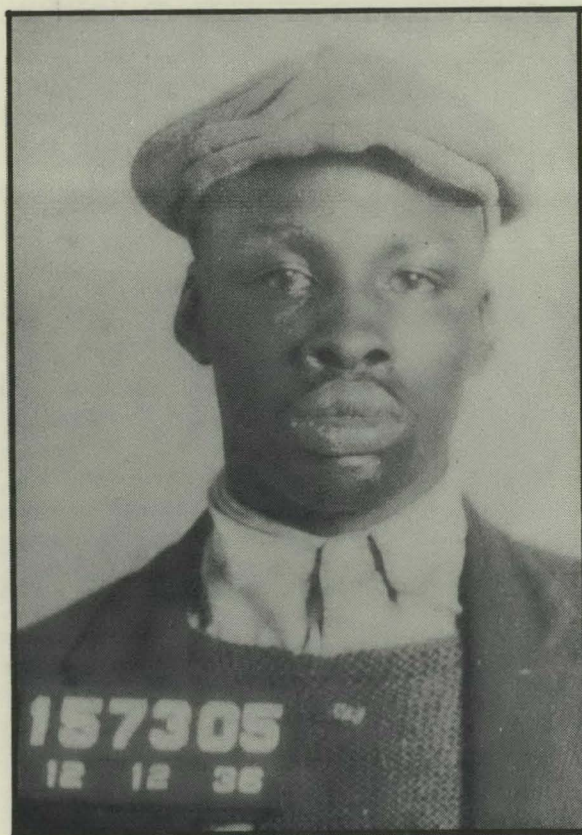
WANTED BY THE FBI

ALVIN TYLER, Jr., with aliases

For

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION -

MURDER



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 29, 30 and 31

WANTED BY THE FBI
Alvin Tyler, Jr., with aliases

At approximately 1:00 A.M. on the morning of April 8, 1937, Alvin Tyler, Jr., who was being held for trial in connection with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. John Surrency, which occurred on November 25, 1936, during an attempted holdup on a lonely road at Jacksonville, Florida, escaped along with sixteen other Negro prisoners from the Duval County Jail, Jacksonville, Florida, after sawing a bar from the jail window.

On April 10, 1937, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Jacksonville, Florida, charging Tyler with a violation of the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute in that he fled on or about April 8, 1937, from the State of Florida to the State of South Carolina to avoid prosecution for murder in Duval County, Florida.

Investigation has disclosed that Tyler proceeded almost directly to the home of his grandmother, Lucia Hartley, Bamberg, South Carolina, and that he remained there for about three weeks. He was employed, from May until November, 1937, as a cook in a lumber camp operated by O. L. Lindsey at North, South Carolina. He is alleged to have been in contact with Lillie May Howard at Cayce, South Carolina, during September and October of 1937, and investigation revealed he lived with Ransom Jones at Cayce, for a short time thereafter.

Since his departure from Cayce, South Carolina, on November 18, 1937, subject has been reported as having been seen in various parts of the United States, and very reliable information has been received that he has been seen in the vicinity of Eastover, South Carolina, and Raleigh, Greensboro and Weldon, North Carolina.

Tyler is allegedly a very superstitious Negro, likes fortune-telling, is industrious, and is generally employed as a cook. Reports have been received that he has put on much weight and now weighs about 212 pounds. His right thumb has been amputated at the first joint and he has very noticeably thick lips which turn up. Most officers who know Tyler feel that he is presently employed and living quietly in some remote place. He is described as being an ignorant type of Negro who spends most of his time with Negroes in his same stratum and is one who is not apt to frequent Negro night spots or become drunk and hilarious.

He is further described as being neither clever nor intelligent but as having enough sense to bury himself in some remote location where he will not come to the attention of law enforcement officers. It should be noted that Tyler can neither read nor write and that on numerous occasions he is known to have had other persons write letters for him.

The physical description of Tyler, subject of FBI Identification Order #1537, is set forth on the following page:

Name	Alvin Tyler, Jr., with aliases: Freddie Hart, Freddie Tyler, Freddie Davis, Freddie Jeeter, Buster Jeeter, Buster Tyler.
Age	29 years in 1941 (born Bamberg, South Carolina, exact date unknown)
Height	5' 8½"
Weight	158 pounds
Eyes	Dark brown
Hair	Black - kinky
Complexion	Brown skin
Build	Medium
Race	Negro
Nationality	American
Education	Illiterate - can neither read nor write
Occupation	Laborer and cook
Scars and marks	Right thumb amputated at first joint
Peculiarities	Noticeably thick lips which turn up
Relatives	Alvin Tyler, Sr., father, deceased Mary Lou Davis, mother, address unknown Lucia Hartley, with aliases: Lucy Hartley, Lucia Hart, 423 Bridge Street, Bamberg, South Carolina. (Grandmother) John Tyler, uncle, 1627 Pearce Street, Jacksonville, Florida Sally Tyler, aunt, 1627 Pearce Street, Jacksonville, Florida Dorothy Tyler, cousin, 1627 Pearce Street, Jacksonville, Florida Clay Geter, alias Clay Jeeter, cousin, Denmark, South Carolina Vernelle McCauley, cousin, 515 Beavers Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

Fingerprint	15	I	31	W	MOO	16	AMP
Classification		I	19	W	IIO		

Criminal Record:

As Alvin Tyler, #10553, arrested Police Department, Jacksonville, Florida, February 17, 1932, charge, vagrancy; disposition, fifteen days in Jail.

As Alvin Tyler, #1660, arrested Police Department, Elizabeth, New Jersey, July 7, 1932, charge, grand larceny of automobile; disposition, incarcerated in Union County, New Jersey, Jail. Suspended sentence, September 2, 1932.

As Alvin Tyler, #10553, arrested Police Department, Jacksonville, Florida, August 19, 1933, charge, larceny; disposition, two months in Jail.

As Alvin Tyler, #10553, arrested Police Department, Jacksonville, Florida, September 2, 1934, charge, vagrancy; disposition, thirty days on City Farm.

As Alvin Tyler, #10553, arrested Police Department, Jacksonville, Florida, January 16, 1935, charge, assault to murder; disposition, discharged.

As Alvin Tyler, #157305, arrested Police Department, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1936, charge, fugitive (murder); disposition, released to Police Department, Jacksonville, Florida.

As Alvin Tyler, #10553, arrested Police Department, Jacksonville, Florida, December 15, 1936, charge, murder; escaped Jail April 8, 1937.

In the event any information is obtained concerning Alvin Tyler, Jr., it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be advised immediately, or wire the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

POLICE OFFICERS KILLED BY CRIMINALS - 1940

During the calendar year 1940 there were 13 police officers killed by criminals in 410 cities in the United States with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Since the combined population of these cities is 52,592,342 the rate for the last year was 1.24 policemen killed per 5,000,000 inhabitants. The 1939 rate was slightly higher -- 1.79; and the figures for both 1937 and 1938 was 3.91 -- more than three times the rate of 1940.

A factor contributing to this favorable trend may be found in the well-supervised police training schools which have been increasing in number throughout the country during the more recent years. Since the inception of the FBI National Police Academy in 1935 there have been graduated 591 police officers representing state, county, and municipal law enforcement organizations. These men have been trained to be instructors, and upon returning to their homes have conducted schools in their respective communities. A total of 94,036 local law enforcement officers is represented by the 591 NPA graduates.

The modern law enforcement officers' training school generally includes, among other subjects, instruction in the use of firearms, technique of arrest, and related subjects.

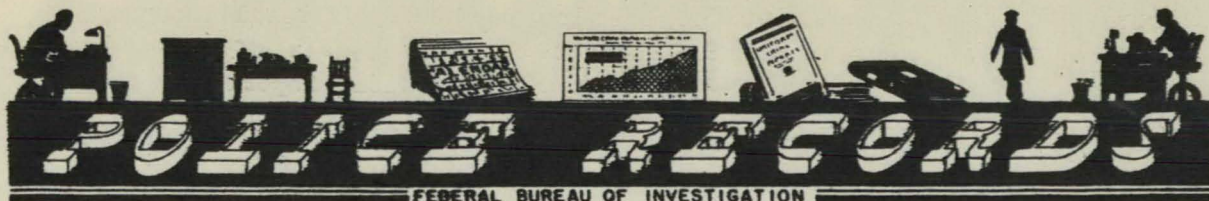
TWENTY-TWO DON'TS FOR
POLICE OFFICERS
IN THE COURT ROOM*

by

C. Richard Maddox, Assistant City Attorney
City of Beverly Hills, California

1. Don't forget that there are always one or two on the jury who hesitate to believe an Officer.
2. Don't forget that it only takes one juror to hang a jury.
3. Don't approach the D. A. at the counsel table; do it before the trial or at recess.
4. Don't sit behind the D. A. If he wants you, he will go to you--the jury will think you are framing the defendant.
5. Don't confer with witnesses in the court-room while court is in session; step into the chambers or the hall.
6. Don't walk between the counsel table and the judge.
7. Don't raise your hand to take oath until requested to do so by the Clerk.
8. Don't be bored by the ceremony; give the clerk your undivided attention while being sworn.
9. Don't show anxiety; be natural; jury weighs you by your actions.
10. Don't mumble; speak out in a clear tone of voice.
11. Don't try to impress the jury; they can tell when you are prejudiced.
12. Don't sit watching the D. A. while on the witness stand; give the jury a chance to see your countenance.
13. Don't hesitate between words in order to help the reporter; you only confuse him.
14. Don't become confused; answer yes or no; you have a right to explain.
15. Don't volunteer information while on the stand; the D. A. has his case prepared before going to trial.
16. Don't think the case depends solely on you, there are others who are responsible also.
17. Don't put on a false front. Your demeanor on the Witness Stand is often vital to the outcome of the case.
18. Don't feel too confident; it is best to know thyself.
19. Don't get angry; that shows your weakness.
20. Don't let a juror talk to you while a trial is in progress; it does not look well.
21. Don't burst in if you have business with the Court; go through the proper channels.
22. Don't fail to keep the dignity of the Court.

*These 22 "Don'ts" are condensed from a talk given by Mr. Maddox before a meeting of the Southern California Association of Fingerprint Officers, which organization received permission from the author to reprint these axioms on cards for distribution to police officers. They are being reprinted here through the courtesy of Mr. Carl Hartmeyer, President, and Mr. E. C. Setzer, Secretary of the above-named Association who were kind enough to forward copies to the FBI for publication in this Bulletin.



POLICE RECORD SURVEYS A COOPERATIVE FUNCTION OF THE FBI

Since 1937 representatives of the FBI specially trained in police records have visited 198 city and state police departments and examined their records and crime recording procedures. The cities involved were all over 25,000 in population, and the service rendered by the FBI is one phase of its activities in carrying forward the Uniform Crime Reporting program initiated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In 29 cases, the examination, at the request of the local officials, was in the form of a complete survey of the local records, indexes, and filing procedures, and was followed by a written report and list of recommendations to the appropriate officials.

In acting as the central clearing house for the collection of nation-wide crime statistics, the Federal Bureau of Investigation presently receives monthly crime reports from 4,700 participating agencies. This indicates that there are at least 4,700 different persons throughout the United States, its territories and possessions, who are preparing the monthly uniform crime reports. The question then arises as to how the FBI can best be of assistance to local agencies in obtaining a high degree of uniformity in the figures received.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook is distributed by the FBI free of charge to all contributors. This handbook contains a detailed explanation relative to the preparation of monthly and annual crime reports. In addition, the handbook contains illustrations of record forms which the FBI has available for free distribution to law enforcement agencies.

Correspondence with contributors of crime reports is a further means of assisting local officials in the proper preparation of the reports, and hundreds of communications are directed to local agencies each month with this purpose in view.

Modern and well-kept records of crimes, investigations, and arrests are essential not only to the preparation of accurate crime reports but also to the efficient coordination and supervision of the functioning of a law enforcement organization. In recognition of the importance of adequate police records, the FBI prepared in 1940 a "Manual of Police Records" which has been distributed to the police departments of cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants and to individual police officials who have requested it. The manual is available without cost to law enforcement

officers upon request. Assistance is also rendered to local agencies by means of lectures by Bureau representatives on the subjects of police records, report writing, and the preparation of statistical reports to classes of the FBI National Police Academy, as well as to local and regional training schools.

The number of agencies participating in the uniform crime reporting program has continued to increase during the past several years, and the FBI has likewise increased its efforts to be of assistance to local agencies in this regard. In addition to numerous interviews between Field Agents of the FBI and local officials of non-participating agencies in order to explain the project and the preparation of the reports to them, specially trained Agents of the FBI visit the police departments of cities with population in excess of 25,000 in order to assist them with crime reporting problems. In 1937, 16 such agencies were visited one or more times to assist in the solution of problems pertaining to police records and the preparation of crime reports. The number of cities visited in succeeding years was as follows: 1938 - 21; 1939 - 40; 1940 - 68; 1941 (first six months) - 53.

In a number of instances the FBI has received requests to survey the records and recording procedures and to submit recommendations, and the Bureau has been glad to comply with these requests. The following is a list of the police departments whose records were surveyed by the FBI in response to the request of local officials:

1937

Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department

1938

Raleigh, North Carolina, Police Department

1939

Ann Arbor, Michigan, Police Department
Burlington, Vermont, Police Department
Fresno, California, Police Department
Indiana State Police
Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department
Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department
Portland, Maine, Police Department
Quincy, Illinois, Police Department
Shreveport, Louisiana, Police Department

1940

Anderson, Indiana, Police Department
Baltimore County, Maryland, Police Department
Burlington, Iowa, Police Department

Columbia, South Carolina, Police Department
Detroit, Michigan, Police Department
Duluth, Minnesota, Police Department
Fulton County, Georgia, Police Department
Savannah, Georgia, Police Department
Sioux City, Iowa, Police Department
Spartanburg, South Carolina, Police Department
Upper Darby Township, Pennsylvania, Police Department
West Hartford, Connecticut, Police Department

1941-(First Six Months.)

Huntington, West Virginia, Police Department
Louisville, Kentucky, Police Department
Maine State Police
Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department
Mobile, Alabama, Police Department
Virginia State Police

Growing interest in modern police records is evidence of the increasing professionalization of law enforcement. The records of any law enforcement organization offer mute evidence to the executive as to the condition of the entire department, the accomplishments, the service rendered, the needs, the pitfalls, and the answers to many problems.

The record bureau serves as the nerve center of the department and assists in attaining proper coordination and supervision of the activities of the department.

The universal reaction of those police executives who have revised their records in order to meet modern standards has been that the improved records and recording procedures have been favorably received by the rank and file of their department, with a clearly discernible increase in the efficiency of the department in its operations generally.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is glad to be of assistance, to the full extent of its facilities, to local officials who desire to improve their record system. As a general proposition, the FBI will be glad to furnish a specially qualified representative to assist in the survey of the records of police departments of cities with over 25,000 inhabitants and State Police organizations. At the completion of the survey the FBI will submit to the local officials a report containing recommendations. In addition, the FBI desires to be of all possible assistance to law enforcement agencies in smaller communities, but due to limitations of personnel it will not be possible as a general rule to furnish a specially qualified representative to personally examine the records. Law enforcement officials in communities with less than 25,000 inhabitants, however, are urged to communicate with the FBI regarding any record problems which they may have, and the FBI will render all possible assistance through the medium of correspondence and, if personnel is available, by personal contact.

As of possible interest, the following is quoted from page 51 of the Manual of Police Records.

"The record procedures of all law enforcement agencies should meet the following standards:

- "1. A permanent written record is made of each crime immediately upon receipt of the complaint. All reports of thefts or attempted thefts are included regardless of the value of the property involved.
- "2. An investigative report is made in each case showing fully the details of the offense as alleged by the complainant and as disclosed by the police investigation. An effective follow-up system is used to see that reports are promptly submitted in all cases.
- "3. All reports are checked to see that the crime classification conforms to the uniform classification of offenses.
- "4. The offense reports on crimes cleared by arrest are noted as cleared.
- "5. Arrest records are complete, special care being taken to show the final disposition of the charge.
- "6. Records are centralized; records and statistical reports are closely supervised by the Chief; periodic inspections are made to see that the rules and regulations of the local agency relative to records and reports are strictly complied with.
- "7. Statistical reports conform in all respects to the Uniform Crime Reporting standards and regulations."

CRIMINAL REPEATERS

A tabulation prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the first half of 1941 reveals that 49.7 per cent of the persons whose arrest records were examined were found to have prior criminal records. These criminal histories are incomplete because they are limited to the information in the files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but they show that 108,636 of the persons arrested

and fingerprinted during this period have been previously convicted of 366,680 criminal violations. Of those, 132,382 were convictions of major crimes and 234,298 were convictions of less serious violations. These figures place emphasis upon the well-known fact that efforts of police organizations must be constantly directed toward reapprehending individuals who at some former time had come into conflict with the law of the land.

Generally speaking, the proportion of prior convictions was greater among those arrested for offenses against property than among individuals charged with offenses against the person. More than one out of three of the persons arrested and fingerprinted during the first six months of 1941 had prior to that time been convicted of some type of violation, but only 20 per cent of those charged with murder or manslaughter and 30 per cent of those charged with assault had records showing previous convictions. This is probably partially explainable on the theory that many murders and less serious attacks on the person are not premeditated and are committed in the heat of passion, whereas offenses against property are more or less carefully planned and are frequently the product of the professional criminal.

Of the 108,636 persons with previous convictions in their records, nearly half had been convicted of serious offenses against the person or against property. There were 960 convicted murderers, 3,882 robbers, 5,850 convicted of assault, 10,435 burglars, 22,230 thieves (including persons convicted of similar violations), 95 arsonists, 3,011 forgers and counterfeiters, 717 rapists, 1,664 violators of the narcotic drug laws, 1,106 potential killers who had been convicted of unlawful carrying of deadly weapons, and 4,114 convicted of driving while intoxicated. This makes a total of 54,064 individuals whose records showed previous convictions for major violations who were again arrested during the first six months of 1941, many of them being charged with violations equally vicious in character.

During the first six months of 1941, there were 32 persons arrested for criminal homicide who had previously been convicted of murder or manslaughter in some degree. The tendency of criminals to repeat the same type of crime is further indicated by the fact that 373 persons charged with robbery during this period had been previously convicted of the same type of offense, and 1,716 persons arrested during the first six months of 1941 for burglary had been previously convicted of burglary.

The Identification Division of the FBI examined during the first six months of 1941 a total of 313,204 fingerprint cards representing persons arrested for violations of state laws. These records were received by the FBI from law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.



TRAFFIC DEATHS ARE MOUNTING

Persons killed and injured in traffic accidents throughout the Nation during the period January - July, 1941, included a number of skilled workers who might have been of much assistance in expediting the armament program now under way in our national defense scheme, according to a release of the National Safety Council dated August 28, 1941.

In July, the National Safety Council's release stated, the traffic toll amounted to 3,290, which brings the highway death total for 1941 past the 20,000 mark and nearer a probable 40,000 for 1941 -- an all-time high. The toll for July, 1941, was 18 per cent greater than for July, 1940, and the seven-month toll of 20,080 (including 9,500 workers) represented a 17 per cent increase over last year. Every month this year has shown an increase over the same month last year.

The National Safety Council pointed out that travel this year has increased 11 per cent, while traffic deaths are up 17 per cent. The increased travel, therefore, only partially explains the upward surge in traffic deaths. Only 7 of the 48 states showed decreases during the first seven months of 1940. The list of states showing reductions is as follows:

	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Lives Saved</u>
North Dakota	38%	21
New Hampshire	11%	5
Rhode Island	8%	3
Idaho	5%	5
Oregon	3%	5
Louisiana (3 months)	2%	2
Colorado (6 months)	1%	1

In analyzing traffic accidents during the first six months of 1941 the National Safety Council has ascertained that the non-pedestrian types are contributing most heavily to the 1941 death increases. These non-pedestrian deaths jumped during the first half of the year 23 per cent, while pedestrian deaths showed only a five per cent increase.



ALABAMA

Mr. G. F. Hawkins has resigned as Chief of Police at Auburn, Alabama. His position has been filled by Co-Chiefs of Police C. B. Ellis and F. M. Hendry.

Mr. Lon Mobley is Chief of Police at Winfield, Alabama.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Al Kehoe has been appointed Chief of Police at El Cajon, California, succeeding Mr. Edward Cartwright.

Mr. Bert Strand is now Sheriff of San Diego County, California, succeeding the late Ernest W. Dort.

Mr. John Gutting, former Acting Chief of Police, was appointed Chief of Police at South Gate, California, succeeding Mr. W. D. Bretz.

FLORIDA

Mr. J. W. Dorsey has succeeded Mr. T. W. Smith as Chief of Police at Pompano, Florida.

IDAHO

Mr. Ward Beck is now Sheriff at Hailey, Idaho, succeeding the late D. J. Howes.

Mr. Yancy McNeil has been appointed Chief of Police at Lewiston, Idaho, replacing Mr. Eugene Gasser.

Mr. Frank Jolley recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Meridian, Idaho, succeeding Mr. Robert French.

Mr. R. J. Roubidoux has succeeded Mr. Robert M. Pugmire as Chief of Police at Pocatello, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Mr. J. Edward Wombacher has been named Chief of Police at Peoria, Illinois, succeeding Mr. Leo F. Kamins.

IOWA

Mr. William Hiatt is Acting Chief of Police at Creston, Iowa, succeeding the late Charles Cruzen.

Mr. Dallas Taylor has succeeded Mr. E. D. Lee as Chief of Police at Fort Madison, Iowa.

Mr. Preston Koser is now Sheriff of Johnson County, Iowa City, Iowa, succeeding Mr. Don McComas.

Mr. Howard Conaway has been appointed Chief of Police at Missouri Valley, Iowa, succeeding Mr. Everett Jenkins.

KENTUCKY

Mr. H. E. Sampson recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Drakesboro, Kentucky,

LOUISIANA

Mr. Wilbur M. Waddell has been appointed to succeed Mr. George M. Gray as Chief of Police at Alexandria, Louisiana.

Mr. Grady L. Kelley was recently elected Sheriff of Rapides Parish, Alexandria, Louisiana, succeeding Dr. S. L. Calhoun, who had been acting as Sheriff of the Parish.

Mr. L. Wilmer Cox has succeeded Mr. C. C. Walton as Chief of Police at Bastrop, Louisiana.

MARYLAND

Mr. Edward S. Brown has been appointed Chief of Police of the Laurel, Maryland, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Joseph J. Lindenmood.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Pietro C. Fiorentino is Acting Chief of Police at Everett, Massachusetts, following the death of the former Chief of Police, George O. Kenney.

MICHIGAN

Mr. Sherman H. Mortensen is now Acting Chief of Police at Ann Arbor, Michigan, succeeding Mr. John L. Osborne.

Mr. George W. Gierschke has succeeded Mr. Leslie P. Straub as Chief of Police at Clawson, Michigan.

MICHIGAN (Continued)

Mr. R. W. Rogers has been appointed Chief of Police at East Lansing, Michigan, succeeding Mr. Harold Haun.

Mr. Robert C. Demaroff is now Acting Chief of Police at Flint, Michigan, having succeeded Mr. Neil Anderson.

Mr. Alden A. Lewis, former Captain on the Houston, Texas, Police Department, was appointed Chief of Police at Saginaw, Michigan, succeeding Mr. Fred H. Genske.

Mr. Napoleon Solo has succeeded Mr. Clayton W. Williams as Chief of Police at Trenton, Michigan.

MINNESOTA

Mr. Fred A. Heath has been designated Chief of Police at Fairbault, Minnesota, replacing Mr. Otto Hubin.

MONTANA

Mr. Claire Kimball is now Chief of Police at Shelby, Montana, succeeding Mr. Llewellyn Stromme.

Mr. Louis Whited has succeeded Mr. Fred I. Hurst as Chief of Police at Sidney, Montana.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. Frank S. Johnson recently received the appointment of Chief of Police at Dunn Center, North Dakota, replacing Mr. M. B. Wright.

Mr. Fred Martwick is now occupying the position of Chief of Police at Kief, North Dakota.

Mr. Oscar P. Stromli has replaced Mr. Oluf E. Olson as Chief of Police at Park River, North Dakota.

OHIO

Mr. H. W. Watkins has succeeded Mr. J. J. Gibson as Chief of Police at Cambridge, Ohio.

Mr. Samuel Peeler has been appointed Chief of Police at Mingo Junction, Ohio, succeeding Mr. W. H. Fithen.

Mr. James W. Cope has been appointed to succeed Mr. George Bateman as Chief of Police at Nelsonville, Ohio.

Mr. George Bears has succeeded Mr. Delbert Welker as Sheriff of Meigs County, Pomeroy, Ohio.

OHIO (Continued)

Mr. John Comer has succeeded Mr. T. S. Wilson as Chief of Police of the Toronto, Ohio, Police Department.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Aaron Denton has replaced Mr. Raymond Thomas as Chief of Police at Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Mr. A. J. Pope is now Chief of Police at Covington, Oklahoma.

Mr. Glen S. McIntire has been appointed Chief of Police at Guymon, Oklahoma, replacing Mr. J. E. Lile.

Mr. S. R. Cormack has succeeded Mr. Charles E. Whisenhunt as Chief of the Sand Springs, Oklahoma, Police Department.

Mr. Gene Hoyt recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Mr. Norman Wood has been named Chief of Police at Tonkawa, Oklahoma.

Mr. C. R. Hix has been appointed Chief of Police at Walters, Oklahoma.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Jacob John Manning has succeeded Mr. John McKissock, Jr., as Chief of Police at Bellevue, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Oscar Blough is now Chief of Police of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Police Department, succeeding Mr. George J. Shoemaker.

Mr. Cal McNeil has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Hatboro, Pennsylvania, replacing Mr. J. M. Roberts.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. James Still, County Coroner, has been selected to act as Sheriff of Barnwell County, Barnwell, South Carolina, since the death of the former Sheriff, J. B. Morris.

Mr. Daniel S. Mott is now Chief of the County Police at Charleston, South Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Harold Munce of Humboldt, South Dakota, has been appointed Chief of Police of that City to succeed Mr. E. H. Likens.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Continued)

Mr. L. C. Yenglin has been appointed Chief of Police at Mission, South Dakota, succeeding the late Gustav P. Horst.

TEXAS

Mr. H. A. Fitzgerald has replaced Mr. Sam Estes as Chief of Police at Ennis, Texas.

Mr. M. M. Gardner has been appointed Chief of Police at Highland Park, Texas.

Mr. J. W. Maddox recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Kilgore, Texas.

Mr. C. W. Trammell is now Chief of Police at University Park, Texas.

Mr. Jess Swink has been named Sheriff at Wheeler, Texas.

VIRGINIA

Mr. Harrison L. Dailey has succeeded Mr. Kenneth Ashworth as Chief of Police at Christiansburg, Virginia.

WASHINGTON

Mr. A. M. Gallagher has been appointed Chief of Police at Aberdeen, Washington, to succeed Mr. George S. Dean.

Mr. Rod Murphy has succeeded Mr. Charles Lewis as Chief of Police of the Bremerton, Washington, Police Department.

Mr. E. E. Ogan has been named Chief of Police at Palouse, Washington, replacing Mr. Ed F. Ash.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. John L. Martin has succeeded the late J. C. Berry as Chief of Police at Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Mr. Raymond Anderson is Chief of Police at Hartford, West Virginia, having succeeded Mr. Harold Beard.

Mr. Harry B. Clay has replaced Mr. L. F. Crum as Chief of Police at Kermit, West Virginia.

Mr. W. R. Altizer is now Chief of Police at Man, West Virginia, having replaced Mr. Dewey Ellis.

Mr. J. H. Kessler has been named Chief of Police at Summersville, West Virginia.

Communications may be addressed to the Field Office covering the territory in which you are located by forwarding your letter or telegram to the Special Agent in Charge at the address listed below. Telephone and teletype numbers are also listed if you have occasion to telephone or teletype the Field Office.

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Cornelius, A.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 4080	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	McCormack, D. L.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Johnson, A. H.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Kitchin, A. P.	Central 9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	206 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatechio, R. J.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Cook, L. K.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Drayton, S. J.	Market 6415	323 Federal
Jackson, Mississippi	Wyly, P.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tennessee	Murphy, W. A.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 2133	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Kuhnel E. E.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Danner, R. G.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 3431	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Madigan, J. T.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Clegg, J. E.	Magnolia 7643	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Banister, W. G.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 0555	4058 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Thornton, J. E.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Broadway 0469	411 U. S. Court House
Providence, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minnesota	Hardy, S. W.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	4-4338	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
	Van Pelt, H. C. (Assistant)		
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Gleason, R. F.	1971	504 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	508 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Crowl, A. H.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	McKee, S. K.	Republic 5226	1437 K Street, N. W.

The Teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office, which is 1-0711, and Washington Field, which is 0722.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to:-

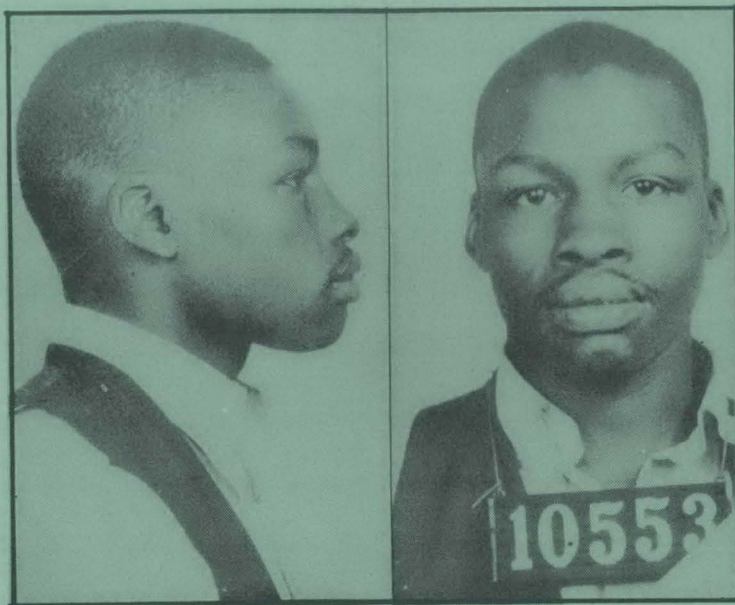
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

REPUBLIC 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



Alvin Tyler, Jr.

with aliases

For

**Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution -
Murder**

Detailed descriptive data concerning this
individual appear on pages 29, 30, and 31

